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OUR OPENING

Lawrence opens its fifty-ninth year of school work with the largest enrollment in its history, and in the best condition it has ever been to do the highest grade of college work. The institution has been growing steadily from year to year, and indications now are that we shall not fall behind the usual ratio of increase. Last year our Freshman class was larger than that of any two colleges in the state, reaching a total of 177. It is too early to give the enrollment of the entering class this year, as students are still coming in; but the attendance is about 75 more in the college proper than one year ago. While we miss many old faces the students who have previously attended seem to be back in greater numbers than usual. Every thing points to the best year in the college's history.

OUR NEW PROFESSORS

The entire teaching force of last year was retained, and all are in their places, except Prof. Rosebush who will spend the first semester in the University of Berlin. He will be on hand to take his classes the second semester. Mr. Curtis, a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin, will supply in the department of economics until Prof. Rosebush returns. He is a graduate of the Nebraska Wesleyan University and has been doing graduate work in the department of Economics at Wisconsin. Dr. Ely and other professors there speak in the highest terms of his work.

Prof. O. F. Fairfield was elected by the trustees to fill the new chair of Rhetoric. He has for thirteen years been a professor in Alfred University, New York. His principle work has long been in the department of English, and he comes to us with the highest testimonials. His graduate work was done in the University of Chicago. Prof. Fairfield is a man of wide general culture and has enriched his special education by extensive trav-

el, having spent his summers in Europe for a number of years. He is said to be very proficient as public lecturer on art and also on literature. His wife and family will be distinct acquisitions to our college circles. We have no doubt that Prof. Fairfield will soon gain a large place in the esteem of the students and friends of Lawrence.

Mr. Earl Scheffel will have charge of the work in geology, a chair which has not been filled since the death of Prof. Nicholson one year ago. Mr. Scheffel is a graduate of Dennison University and has done extensive graduate work in Geology. He comes to us highly recommended and we have no doubt will take hold of this department with vigor.

Mr. R. Deming is a graduate of the engineering department of the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa. He did some work as instructor last year and comes to us to assist Prof. Lymer in the mathematical department. He will especially have charge of the classes taken by those who expect to become engineers. While we do not expect to establish a full engineering course, the demand is great upon us for the first two years of such a course. This we hope now to be able to give to the full satisfaction of our students. Mr. Deming is recommended to us as an exceptionally capable man.

With our faculty thus enlarged and strengthened we are in position to do even better work than heretofore.

NEW PROPERTIES

The trustees, realizing the pressure upon them to accommodate the increasing attendance of students, have during the summer purchased two excellent pieces of property, one adjacent to the campus on the west, and another one block distant. The former will be called the "Lawrence House" and will furnish additional accommodations for girls. It has been a commodious residence, and has some very attractive rooms for young women. Notwithstanding this increase in our accommodations, and the fact that last year we added to Ormsby Hall rooms for fifty additional girls, several weeks before school opened, every room in our three dormitories for women were taken. A few, however, were accommodated later by the fact that several girls surrendered their rooms owing to sickness or other matters interfering with their return.

The other property has been fitted up for a residence for young men, and as a boarding club. It is called after the college colors, the Blue and White Club. We have no doubt that this will prove a popular rooming and boarding place for boys. Prices have been put at the moderate figure of \$3.50 per week for room and board and \$2.75 for meals. It is expected that the trustees will erect a large dormitory for men on the site of this building in the very near future, considerable money having

already been given for this purpose. A canvass is now in progress to secure the remainder.

COLLEGE INN

The College Inn is a new institution which already has become popular. What has long been known as the Park Hotel, adjacent the campus on College avenue, has been rented by two upper classmen who have transformed it into a large college club house. It has been very artistically fitted up and every convenience provided for the accommodation of students. About twenty roomers will be taken, and fifty regular table boarders. Besides this there is a lunch counter and a grill room, open at all hours for both student and city custom.

The College Inn reflects great credit on the students who have it in charge. They have made most of their own furniture which for artistic qualities is not surpassed by the finest downtown eating places. It is to be hoped that they will realize the financial returns they expect, as they have undertaken this work as a means of putting themselves through school. The prospects for the new institution are excellent and we do not doubt it will prove one of our most popular student boarding places.

ORMSBY HALL IMPROVEMENTS

A year ago a large addition was built to Ormsby hall and other extensive improvements made. It was thought that it would be adequate to our needs for some years to come; but when the year opened we found not only was every room taken but we had to find rooms for students in private families. It was also discovered that our large dining room was not adequate to the demands made upon it. Since we now have another rooming house, it seemed necessary to enlarge the dining room if the new students were to be taken care of. Consequently during the vacation, changes have been made which materially increase the size of the eating accommodations. We can now take care of about 180 boarders in our dining room without being crowded. The addition has also much improved the appearance of the room, and changes have been made in the serving room which will be of decided advantage. It is thought that the enlarged dining room will make it possible to hold the commencement banquet at Ormsby instead of the gymnasium as heretofore.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS

Extensive improvements have been made in several buildings during the summer, a large number of workmen having been employed during the entire vacation. In Science Hall there have been new cases as well as other equipment added and extensive decorations made. The gymnasium has undergone extensive re-

pairs. University Hall has also received considerable attention. The buildings are all in fine condition for the opening of the school year.

The most extensive piece of work, however, has been in connection with the heating plant. The pipe line connecting the library with the boiler house, a distance of over seven hundred feet, has been taken up and relaid. This was made necessary by improper work which was done when the pipe was put in, rendering a considerable loss of heat inevitable. It is believed that the work now done will prove entirely satisfactory.

REV. A. L. TULL, FINANCIAL SECRETARY

Two years ago the trustees secured the Rev. A. L. Tull of the West Wisconsin Conference to act as field secretary. Mr. Tull had won a reputation as a money raiser in connection with many church enterprises. He undertook the work with enthusiasm and has been a most conscientious worker. During the two years he has seen hundreds of people in the interests of the college and rendered excellent service. He has resigned his position at his own option, as he wishes to again resume the work of the pastorate. The college acknowledges the earnest efforts Mr. Tull has made in its behalf and trusts that in returning to his work as pastor of a church he will have great happiness and ready access to the hearts of the people. No one has ever served the college as field secretary more conscientiously and faithfully than Mr. Tull. Our best wishes go with him to his new field of labor.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

The Lawrence Conservatory has opened with flattering prospects for a very successful year. Under the direction of Mr. Harper the faculty has been materially increased and the plans for work and usefulness much enlarged. We now have two teachers of vocal music, three on piano, one on the organ, one on violin, and one in public school music. The enrollment is encouraging, and there is no doubt that the Conservatory will have its most prosperous year. There will be many recitals, and other musical events. Mr. Harper will have several musical organizations, and all that energy can do to make the Conservatory the first school of music in the state will be done. There is a fine opportunity in Appleton to build up a large school, as there is no other conservatory of any note in Wisconsin, unless it be the one in Milwaukee. As a very high quality of talent has been engaged on the teaching force, we believe the public will soon wake up to the Conservatory's merits and give it the patronage it deserves.

ARTISTS' COURSE

Mr. Harper of the Conservatory of Music is arranging an Artist's Course of musical events which will be one of the fea-

tures of the Conservatory's work. He has leased the Opera House for a number of nights, and will bring to the city a number of artists of national reputation. Only persons of the very highest grade of talent will be engaged. The tickets sell for three dollars for the course. Already seats enough have been sold to insure the success of the venture. This course is introduced in order to give the students of the Conservatory the opportunity to hear the leading artists of the country, as it is recognized that this is a significant part of a musical education. This course will overcome the disadvantage which it is sometimes thought pertains to a conservatory in a smaller city.

CONSULTATION HOUR

The faculty of Lawrence has long realized that the only function of a teacher is not to lecture or direct work in a laboratory; but also to render such service to the student as an intimate acquaintance will make possible. Efforts in many ways have been put forth to increase "the personal touch," and make friendship between student and teacher intimate and helpful. The class officer system is valuable to this end, since it puts every student under the care of some teacher who advises him concerning his work, and looks after his proficiency. The present year we have introduced a new feature, name regularly appointed periods each week when every teacher will be in his lecture room to meet all persons who may call upon him to consult about their studies, or any other matters on which they may wish counsel.

It is hoped that the students will largely avail themselves of this privilege, and that not only in matters of school work, but matters affecting life, the consultation hour may prove a great benefit. We have no doubt that this will prove to be the case

WHAT WE HAVE

1. A record of nearly sixty years of excellent work.
2. A large and honorable body of alumni.
3. A large number of men and women, who while not completing a full college course, received at Lawrence a thorough education, and have done excellent work in the world.
4. A beautiful and healthful location.
5. The confidence of many generous patrons and friends whose help has made the institution what it is.
6. Five large and five smaller buildings together with extensive laboratory, museum, and library equipment.
7. A plant and productive endowment worth more than a million dollars.
8. A splendid faculty of thirty-six teachers.

9. The largest attendance of any college in the state, the University of Wisconsin not being counted a college.

10. An increasing student body. The recent growth of the college has been remarkable.

11. A school organization that has received warm praise from educators of national reputation.

12. Prospects for the greatest usefulness for generations to come.

WHAT WE NEED

1. Twenty-five thousand dollars to complete the sum necessary to erect a chapel, \$19,000 being already subscribed.

2. Thirty thousand dollars to increase the amount in hand to build the Boys' Dormitory.

3. A building for the Academy.

4. Another dormitory for girls.

5. A sufficient increase to our endowment to make it \$1,000,000.

6. A large number of persons who will make annuity gifts.

COL. VILAS' WILL

The death of Col. Vilas was much regretted by his many admirers in Wisconsin as he was in some respects our most distinguished citizen. For many years he had been known as a man of exceptional ability, not only as a lawyer, but as a statesman. He has occupied positions of trust in the state and nation, and has discharged his public duties with honor to himself and the commonwealth.

During his life Col. Vilas had not won the reputation of being an especially generous man, although interested in many good causes. Therefore, the public was not expecting the magnificent bequest contained in his last will and testament, which provides that his entire estate, subject to an annuity to his wife and daughter during their lives, shall go to the University of Wisconsin to be held in trust until it shall reach the vast sum of \$30,000,000, when the principal shall be turned over to the regents. This money is to be used in building a memorial theater to cost over a million, and to endow scholarships and professorships. It will be many years before the full gift becomes available, but with the state behind the institution it can wait.

This gift is one of the greatest ever made to education in this country, and the largest ever given to any cause by a citizen of Wisconsin. It is a noble contribution to the good of society, and will render the name of Col. Vilas immortal in the history of the state and country. What wiser use could be made of money

than to put it into the cause of education, on which the progress of society depends? How much more noble to thus devote the fruit of one's life to the welfare of humanity, than to give it to descendants, generally to pauperize their morals while enriching their purses. Few families have been blessed by the inheritance of large wealth. It has generally been the open door to pride, arrogance, laziness, snobbishness, frivolity, profligacy and dissipation. The men who earn fortunes are usually honorable and able, but the men who inherit them are often ruined by what is handed down the ancestral line. But money left to public institutions, and especially to education, is a course of continued blessing. Col. Vilas has set the rich men of Wisconsin a noble example and we trust that many others will manifest like wisdom in the disposition of their estates.

ANNUITY GIFTS

During the past three or four years Lawrence has received a number of Annuity gifts which are proving very satisfactory to the donors. Money is received and a bond given that the college will pay to the contributor a certain amount each year during life, and then the principal shall become a part of the endowment fund of the university. This relieves the individual of all care and risk in investments, makes him comfortable in the knowledge that on a certain day a fixed sum will be forthcoming, and further enables him to feel that when he is through with his money it will live after him and do good to multitudes of young men and young women. Persons without heirs especially find this proposition attractive. Gifts are taken and the annuity made to go to any party the donor may wish, either before or after the individual's death, as he may select. In cases where one has dependents not capable of managing their own affairs, an annuity is frequently an attractive proposition. Any one wishing to learn more of our annuity plan will write to the president of the University.

A BOYS' DORMITORY

The next building erected at Lawrence must be a boys' dormitory. We are in much need of different accommodations for the young men who in increasing numbers are matriculating at Lawrence. At present men students find rooms in private houses or in residences operated by fraternities. This year there is also a hotel and a residence used as a club house. It is very much to be desired that the men students come more closely together, and this can best be accomplished by a commons or a large dormitory. No small part of the advantage of a college course comes from the student's contact with his fellows, and the closer this is the more the benefit received.

During the past year we have been raising money for this object, but the times have been against us. The fact that the year previous we raised \$225,000 for endowment, and the raising of \$19,000 for a chapel during the year have made the dormitory project more difficult. We hope during the next few months to double the amount obtained for the chapel, and to secure sufficient funds for the dormitory to warrant its erection during the coming season. It is hoped that the friends of education in the state will take an interest in this needed addition to our equipment, and that sufficient funds for our purpose will soon be forthcoming. We shall be interested to hear from any person who is willing to help this building along. Any one who will give half its cost may have the privilege of naming the building.

LAWRENCE AND WISCONSIN HIGH SCHOOLS

One of the most important questions for any commonwealth is the preparation of teachers for the public schools. These institutions shape the destiny of the state and nation. Close their doors, let instruction be shabby, let the work of public education be poorly done and society will deteriorate rather than progress. But the problem of the school, as has been said, is to find the schoolmaster. If the teachers are able and strong, the school will be thorough and helpful and efficient. But from whence are the teachers to come? The answer is from the higher schools in the commonwealth. Any institution which is equipping teachers for the public schools is rendering splendid service to the state.

The question where the teachers of our high schools are receiving their training is answered by certain statistics presented in the last number of *The Wisconsin Journal of Education*. Dr. E. C. Elliott of the University School of Education has conducted an investigation which shows that about 450 new teachers are needed each year for the high schools of the state. These come the present year from 74 universities, colleges, normal and technical schools; but of this list only three institutions furnish more teachers for the high schools of Wisconsin than Lawrence University; and if the full list of Lawrence teachers had been counted (there is a mistake of four) it would have been third. There are in the state seven normal schools doing work but only that in Milwaukee, by a correct count, has given the state as many high school teachers as our own college. No college in Wisconsin equals us. And this work is done without a cent of expense to the state. This is a strong showing in one particular of the service our college is rendering the commonwealth, and points to one of the many reasons why the public should be interested in the institution.

HOW TO SECURE FAME

Describing in clear contrast the man of business with the man of study, the man of dreams with the man of action, the philosopher and the merchant, Judge J. G. Jenkins in his address before the Westminster Civic league portrayed the perfect type of man, who unites in himself the characteristics both of the scholar and the man of affairs. Judge Jenkins addressed his remarks to the merchant of today.

Remember Duty as Citizen

"The merchant of today is the heir of all the ages," he said. "The students of the past wrought not for themselves but for you. The thoughts conceived in the brains of the thinkers of the past are today pouring wealth into your coffers. You are living on the brain of the past. You are merchant princes of today because the student, the thinker, the dreamer have sacrificed life and comfort and luxurious ease and have lived hard, laborious lives to study out, to think out, to dream out those secrets of nature which made wealth possible to you.

"But you ask, 'What can I do?' Much, if you would. Cease to think that trade is the chief end of man. Don't be so ambitious to gain and hoard up wealth that you become blind to your duty as a citizen. Don't allow that duty to be vicariously performed by the politician. Let not your main ambition be to get rich.

"Be a merchant prince—princely in fortune—that's all right; but princely also in your ways and thoughts, princely in your benefactions. Take personal interest in the schools, the teachers and the scholars. Be active and potential to enlarge the means of education.

Leaving Great Wealth by Will

"We all desire the good opinion of our fellows. Some rich men seek to build up a posthumous fame by legacies to public uses, through a last will and testament. If you are moved to pay any part of your debt to the past by benefactions to the cause of education, or by pecuniary aid to struggling genius and worth, do not do it by a last will and testament. The act is then shorn of half its grace and worth, for you were obliged to let go your hold on your money anyway. You clung to it as long as you could, and death alone could relax your grasp. There is no merit in that.

"Besides, the disposition by will gives opportunity for misconstruction of your wishes. You have despised lawyer and grammar, and drawn your own will. You have not used apt phrases in which to clothe your wishes. And so litigating heirs and sharp lawyers hold a coroner's inquest on your estate, and defaulting trustees dispose of the remains.

“Don't leave great wealth to your children. Nine times out of ten it is a curse to them. Give them rather the legacy of a thorough education, of which no adversity can deprive them, and of a good name which is above all riches.

With Gould and Sage Forgotten

“Be your own executor now while you have health and wealth and the mind is clear and strong. Excute yourself some grand design for the advance of your race, your city, your country. Thence will come the satisfaction of benefit worthily bestowed and of witnessing the growth and enjoying the fruit of the good tree of your own planting. So shall you build for yourself a habitation in the love and esteem of your fellowmen, a monument more enduring than marble, and attain to that immortality of fame that flows from noble deeds.

“The memory of those model merchant princes, George Peabody and Peter Cooper, will be honored and held in loving keeping when Jay Gould and Russell Sage lie in forgotten graves and their names are no more known among men.”

A rising vote of thanks was extended to Judge Jenkins at the conclusion of his address, and remarks were made by the Rev. Everett A. Cutler, W. J. Butler and others.—Milwaukee Free Press.

DOES THE EDUCATED BOY HAVE THE ADVANTAGE?

What of the educated boy? Is he worth while? If it is answered “yes,” a practical man will come along and say “I doubt it.” Then he gives reasons. But when a man knows what he is talking about it is worth while to pay attention. James M. Dodge, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineering, has gotten at the question in the “scientific way.”

Mr. Dodge takes this question: With the young people themselves as the “capital” and their wages as “interest” what influence has a college or technical education on the earning power or increased capital? If we were to say Mr. Dodge finds the educated man or woman earns nearly three times as much as the uneducated, would you believe it? Let us see. Mr. Dodge gathered facts from practical life. He puts them together and forms scientific conclusions. He did it this way:

Let us start with the average boy of sixteen, and assume that he is worth to himself in earning power \$3,000; this is his potential capital—himself viewed only as an economic proposition. At this point we will assume that he is as yet neither skilled in any craft, nor shop-trained, nor has he had the benefit of any trade school, or even been in any school of technology, or a college. Hence, four possibilities lie before him: (1) To remain an unskilled laborer. (2) To get a shop training. (3)

To go to a trade school. (4) To acquire a liberal education. Start four boys, then, on the four lines and let us see what influence training of an equal sort actually has as measured by money returns.

1. *The Unskilled Laborer.*—On the average he is earning \$4.00 a week at the end of his sixteenth year; \$5.00 a week a year later, and his advance continues with regularity to his twenty-second year, when he is worth as “capital” to himself \$10,000, and he has a wage-earning capacity of \$10.20 a week. But here he reaches the highest economic value of unskilled labor, which will not significantly increase in value however many years he may add.

2. *The Shop-trained Worker.* Even his narrower rule-of-thumb training pays good interest from the start; in six years he has passed the unskilled laborer; by the time he is twenty-four, however, he has reached his maximum, his potential capital is \$15,000, and his wage \$15.20 a week. This is the highest point reached by the shop worker.

3. *The Trade School Young Man.*—The early broadening of his work immediately brings better wages. Before he is eighteen he may have distanced that twenty-fifth year man, and its potential capitalization of \$22,000. The college trained man, on the average, shoots up in seven years more to an earning power of \$43 a week, and has not yet reached his full economic horizon. A liberal education has added a capitalization of \$21,000 over all competitors (from \$22,000 to \$43,000). Education took him at the age of sixteen at \$3,000; it leaves him at thirty-two years at \$43,000.

How about it, young man and young woman? How about it, parents of children? Is it worth while to ignore the lack of education and of acquiring an education?—Butler Eagle.

SCHOLARSHIP OF ATHLETES

An investigation has recently been made by Professor Phillips upon the relative scholarship standing of athletic and non-athletic men in Amherst College. He compared the records of the men in the various athletic teams and he found that on the whole the football men had the lowest records. The general averages for 318 different athletes and about 1,700 different non-athletes shows that the latter made an average record of 74.4 per cent, while the former attained only 70.4 per cent. Professor Phillips reaches the following conclusions from his study:

“First, that the average scholarship of men competing on varsity football, baseball and track teams in various schools and colleges is, if uncontrolled, below that of their fellows by an amount approximating four per cent, that it is the lowest in the football, next in the baseball, and highest in the track team;

that this difference is due to the large number of low-rank men on these teams and the small number of high-rank men as compared with the non-athletic students; and that the low rank of these athletes may, in the case of football and baseball, in large measure, be ascribed to the effect of being on these teams and not primarily to incapacity."—Wisconsin Journal of Education.

THE MATERIAL AND THE SPIRITUAL

Things material are abundant. Our mills and factories are numerous, large, and prosperous, but things material, including money itself, should only be the foundation upon which are reared things spiritual. Our mines of coal and iron have not completed their mission when transmuted into dollars. Not till the dollars are transmuted into service for others has wealth completely justified its existence. Dollars are only dross until spiritualized, a means to an end, and miserable is the man, mean and squalid his life, who knows no better than to deaden his soul by mere possession, counting over the hoard which holds him down or using his faculties in old age in augmenting the useless stuff which ministers not to any taste worthy of man.

Little does and little can the speculator on the exchange or the mere dollar grabber in any line of activity know of the higher pleasure of human existence. *Only when a man labors for the general good and for other than general aims that end with self can he know and enjoy the high spiritual rewards of life.*—Andrew Carnegie.

SMALLER COLLEGES FOR BOYS

A man well able to send his son to the state institution of his state or to an eastern university, surprised every one by sending the boy to a small college.

When asked the reason why, he said: "Because the young men with ideals and big hopes come from the smaller colleges."

He did not disapprove of the modern materialist, the young man who emerges from big institutions. But he did believe in the young man of twenty or thirty years back who went forth to fight his way with large ambitions and a determined purpose, the product of a small college.

Idealism in Education

The idealistic side of an education, the father considered, was overlooked in a large institution, and formed a part of the spirit of the smaller one.

"It is true, no doubt, that a large university can offer a greater variety of advantages to the aspirant, having a larger number of special departments," said this man. "The best results of a

purely intellectual training ought and possibly do come from well equipped universities. The colleges, however, bear in mind that character is more than this.

"Also men and women agree in the thought that scholarship, intellectual life, according to the best conception, should be the central concern of the young man and woman while pursuing their higher training, but the colleges in addition to this feel that an all around education involves the moral character as well as the intellectual.

Show Tendency of Times

"The present era is a revival of intellectual activity, almost at the sacrifice of vigorous, virile characters. The larger institutions show the tendencies of the times.

"The smaller colleges and academies represent the old idea of character and intellect versus much intellect.

"The development of the large institution is substantially higher than that of a generation ago, but it has been at the cost of vitality.

"In the years past the smaller institutions have made heroic struggles to secure a higher education, and have been of great benefit to the people in enabling them to gain better and greater opportunities. They have kept alive the moral and intellectual life of the people, often attended with great sacrifice and devotion of their leaders.

Pervaded with Strength

"The colleges existing today in Wisconsin have survived a great number chartered in the pioneer days, and from their struggles and efforts to maintain a high standard they are pervaded with an atmosphere of strength and high purpose which is an hereditary bequeathed to them.

"Their teachers now, as always, cultivated, refined, scholarly men and women, have and still exert a strong influence in shaping the character of their students and the character of the community.

"In the courses of study, they endeavor to keep up the requirement of the times and are constantly adding new equipment and special departments in an effort to appeal to the young men and women who come from the high schools.

Brings Out Individuality

"That a higher education is an asset is recognized without argument. The work of the world, commercial and otherwise, is some day going to be done by college and university graduates. There are, of course, some failures among them, but for every failure there are many who make good.

"The college gives the greatest opportunity to bring out the individuality of the young man or woman. It must be remem-

bered, however, that it cannot make brains, but can train them, and in a way that makes the student more valuable as a rule in enterprises aiming toward advancement."—Milwaukee Journal.

A MESSAGE FOR TODAY

Keep the balance! Life is more than a living. Learning has a value of its own in life, even when it does not appear to make increase of bread and butter. The college graduate may never consciously use his Latin and Greek, but he sees everything else with richer enjoyment because of the Latinity and Hellenism which has become part of him. He is the better not because of what he will do with his Latin and Greek, but because of what his Latin and Greek will do with him. The student's peril is not breadth but shallowness; and that affects not the quantity but the quality of his work. Let the student strive for breadth; the wider his range where it consists, as it may consist perfectly, with thoroughness, the ampler and richer his reward will be. A large part of God's revelation of Himself is denied the man who has neglected his botany, his biology, his geology, his astronomy, his chemistry. It is all very well to be a specialist; but the specialist is all the better in his specialty on the basis of broad and generous information and sympathies. It is never a question of knowing one thing well and knowing many things superficially; it is only a question of having all your knowledge sound so far as it goes. This is the opportunity of the student in his school and university course; as the years go on the work of life necessarily narrows one. Let him therefore make the most of his opportunity. Much of the knowledge he acquires may seem to have but a remote bearing upon the issue of getting a living; but every item of it will have its bearing upon the enrichment and sweetening of life.—Epworth Herald.

A FATHER'S VERDICT

What a delightful old man he was! He was out of active business, living on a very moderate income, in a simple but comfortable way, just a plain, cheerful life. All the people in the village and country round about knew him. Some of them called him affectionately by his first name. It took a good while for him to walk up or down street; he had to speak to so many people, young and old, rich and poor; to send so many messages of cheer, and to scatter such a lot of sunshine as he went along. The Psalmist would have put him into a psalm, if he had known him. He did write several psalms for just such people as this cheerful, white-haired man. His children were no longer at home with him, though he was never quite unconscious of them.

He told me that he knew all about those Scotch parents and their scholar son—the Ross parents and the Professor—in Mac-laren's stories, but he, like them, would have scorned to boast.

He was speaking one day of a neighbor, a very rich man. This neighbor had just made a lot of money which he did not need. The neighbor had been telling him about his splendid investment which had doubled his money in an incredibly short time. It was the talk of the small town, and there were many to envy the man who had struck it rich. It is ever so. Everything he touched turned to gold, and people called him "fortunate." So he was, within limits, though such fortune has to be understood and explained. My old friend did not envy his rich neighbor, nor scold about him; he was too wise for that. No sharp words ever escaped his lips. He also might have been rich. He knew it. He might have left to his sons many thousands. He knew that also. He had chosen otherwise. Not a scholar himself, though a man of rare intellectual quality, he sent every son he had through college. His sons were proud of him, and all their friends loved him, he was such a man. But when all the town was talking of splendid investments, and was thinking of oil and coal and lands, he was heard to say with great firmness, and a smile as of one who knew: "I calculate that I know something about investments myself, having tried several kinds. And I judge that an investment in Christian education just about beats them all. It pays big dividends, and pays them right along. They get better all the time. The markets do not affect them. I have tried it. Better put a thousand dollars into the making of a man, than a good many thousands into the making of more thousands." And those who stood by remembered how the old man's son had been converted in a Christian college, and how he had gone as a missionary. And they were silent. The talk of money did not seem to belong in that atmosphere. They were thinking of their own boys and girls. "I give my verdict for Christian education," he said, moving away. That night in several homes there were councils and prayers, while children slept, but the next morning for more than one boy and girl the door to the Christian college stood wide open.—Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

COLLEGE NEWS

Mrs. Amy Sheldon of Newport gives \$300,000 to the library of Harvard University.

France will build a great university for the education of women at St. Germain-en-Laye.

The Board of Estimates for the education of New York children asks for \$21,038,075 for the year 1908.

James J. Hill has added \$2,000 to his previous gift of \$5,000 to the University of Wisconsin for a Railway Library.

The University of Michigan is to have a new chemistry building which will cost the state \$275,000.

Yale University is building a new dormitory on the second campus, and \$150,000 has been appropriated for the purpose.

The late Morris K. Jesup bequeathed \$1,000,000 to the Museum of Natural History of New York. A new building will be erected.

The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church have decided to establish a divinity school in Spokane. A president and six professors will have charge of the work.

At a meeting of the Congregational Club in New York a short time ago \$80,000 was subscribed to the adjustment fund of Berea College, Ky., to which Andrew Carnegie had pledged \$200,000.

The Boston College Club of Boston has raised over \$200,000 to found a new college in that city under the auspices of the Catholic church. Additional funds are being solicited.

A new agricultural school is to be opened at Northampton, Mass., within a mile of Smith College. A gift of \$300,000 was left by the late Oliver Smith of Hatfield, Mass. The state will appropriate about \$12,000 a year towards its maintenance.

The United States spends annually \$350,000,000 on the public schools, and 25 per cent of the populace attends sessions in the schools of the country. In Russia but 3 per cent attend schools which largely explains the difference in the prosperity and civilization of the two countries.

The largest attendance at any university in the world is at the University of Paris which last year had 16,609 students. The teaching staff consists of 285 professors and instructors. In the law department 7,182 students were enrolled.

The University of Michigan laid the corner stone of its Memorial Hall during its last commencement week. The building will cost \$175,000, and will contain memorial tablets commemorating the patriotism of Michigan students who served in the various American wars.

The University of Chicago will erect a Memorial Library to the late President Harper. It is to cost \$800,000 of which John D. Rockefeller will give \$600,000. All but \$43,000 of the desired sum has already been raised.

The General Education Board recently announced gifts amounting to \$786,500. These all have the condition that additional sums shall be raised. The largest single gift was \$125,000 to William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.

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THE
LAWRENCE COLLEGE BULLETIN
APPLETON, WIS.

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CHANGING OUR NAME.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held December 2nd, it was decided to change the name of our institution from Lawrence University to Lawrence College. The corporate name for certain legal reasons will still be Lawrence University of Wisconsin, and all bequests and contracts should be made out in this way; but the current designation of the institution will from this time forth be Lawrence College.

The changing of a name held for nearly sixty years is a matter of such importance and so affects sentiments and traditions, that it ought not to be thought of but for grave and solid reasons. Such reasons we believe our trustees had in deciding hereafter to use the designation, Lawrence College. During the past few years the educational situation in the United States has been rapidly changing and has begun to take on organization and system. Previously we had all kinds of institutions springing up everywhere with all sorts of educational standards and equipments, and calling themselves the highest sounding names they could find in the dictionary. Most of them were conceived in hope or ambition and executed in folly. Education was not elevated but degraded by their presence in the field. As time went on many of these institutions went to the wall under the law of the survival of the fittest. Others still exist and try to maintain a bold front. In the meantime true educators have been aroused to feel that something must be done to sift the chaff from the wheat, and standardize our institutions. Definitions have been put out by various educational organizations as to what constitutes a high school, what a college, and what a university. Statements have been agreed upon as to what endowment, equipment, teaching force, etc., an institution should have to be put in one class or another. Thus, according to the Association of American Universities, and also the National Association of State Universities, the following criteria have recently been adopted of a standard American university: (a) that the insti-

tution shall have a graduate school with an adequate course leading to the degree of doctor of philosophy; and (b) that the institution shall offer professional courses in law, or medicine, or engineering, based upon the completion of two years of college work. We believe this criteria is proper and wise.

Lawrence has never pretended to do university work, but only to be a high grade college. It does not maintain graduate courses leading to the Ph. D. degree, nor does it have professional departments in law, medicine, etc. It is, therefore, manifestly best for us to drop a name which, in the growth of education in America, is coming to have a distinct meaning, and help the movement of standardization along, by dropping a title given to us when the distinction between college and university was not drawn, and enter by name as well as course and work the class of institutions to which we really belong. We feel that to wear the name university, and do college work is to sail under false colors, which it is beneath our educational dignity to do.

Let no one think we shall lose by this change of name. We believe we shall gain respect in the educational world, and that the college is beginning a policy which will commend itself to all informed on educational conditions in America. President Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation gives it as his opinion that we have taken an advance step of great importance. President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin writes: "It is the expectation of the Association of American Universities to go forward with the question of standardization and classification of colleges. * * * If Lawrence decides to become a college, there will be no question that she will be able to meet the requirements of the first grade college. Is it not better to be high up in the great group of colleges than to retain the name university when it is certain that from this time forward this term is to have a definite meaning in America which will not justify Lawrence in retaining the name unless her resources are to be greatly increased and the scope of her work vastly enlarged?" Again he says: "With the funds which Lawrence has you will be able to maintain a very strong college of liberal arts which will do a great work for the section of the state in which you are located." This represents our present purpose, to maintain a very strong college of liberal arts, one which will be a credit to our benefactors and patrons, and a credit to the great state of Wisconsin, one which will be recognized everywhere educationally as of first rank of American college.

THE ACADEMY DISCONTINUED.

Lawrence began its career as Lawrence Institute, an academic institution. In 1849 the trustees secured a change in the charter, constituting it a college, and in 1853 began college instruc-

tion. During the past fifty-nine years thousands of students have taken work in the Academy, the attendance in the earlier years, before the high schools were developed, often reaching three hundred or more. It has now been decided to close the Academy with its sixtieth year of school work. No entrance class will be admitted hereafter, but students who matriculated this year will be continued in their work until they finish. Arrangements, however, will be made in the future to take care of those who enter college "conditioned," and who desire to begin ancient or modern languages. Students who have graduated from the English course in high schools, and those who have finished the work in schools having three-year courses, and who desire to take a college course, will also be provided for.

The reasons for discontinuing the Academy are many. In the first place the development of high schools is such that it puts a good high school next to everybody's door. While we still believe that the old style Academy with its moral and religious emphasis, its stricter scholastic requirements, and its fine ideals was a better place to educate a boy or girl than the public high school, the desire of parents to keep their children at home has made the attendance at our academies decline, so that the expense of maintaining them is great. If at Lawrence we had a good academy building, and a distinct and separate faculty and equipment, we would consider long before we discontinued the department. But that is not the case. We have not for some years put an emphasis upon the Academy and have accommodated it in the various college buildings. The large growth in attendance in the college department, and the fact that we need all our room to take care of the college work, and all our teaching force to take care of the college classes has decided us to concentrate all our efforts on the College of Letters, and if possible to make it second to none in the country. The departments of Music and Expression will be continued, as they matriculate well with the college work, and offer decided advantages for college students themselves. It is not expected to decrease the size of our faculty by this change, but to relieve teachers who have been engaged in both departments, and to use Academy teachers as college instructors and assistants.

The dropping of the Academy will, we believe, add to the reputation of the college as a high grade scholastic institution. The strong colleges which have developed in the East, and set the standards for this type of school, do not maintain academies. Indeed, there is often a suspicion that a college having an academy is not quite up to grade, and especially if it does not have a separate plant and faculty. This is not always just, but the idea pertains. Because of this it is often impossible for graduates of western colleges to get admittance to certain associations of college alumni, and to secure the recognition they would otherwise

like. We expect, as we have already been assured, that this change having been made, Lawrence will take rank in the first grade of colleges.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES.

A special meeting of the trustees was held December 2, 1908. A large representation was present and important matters were considered. In addition to those mentioned above; namely, changing of the name of the institution, and the discontinuance of the Academy, special attention was given to the matter of a dormitory for boys. A competent committee was appointed to investigate the experience of other institutions with such buildings and to decide whether the cottage plan of dormitory, or one large building capable of housing perhaps 150 students would be more desirable. A report will be made at the next meeting of the trustees. Effort is being made to secure the funds with which to erect the building, a site havng been purchased during the summer. It is generally felt that this is the next step to be taken in our equipment. It is hoped that by another year we can have this much desired building. The attention of the benevolently disposed is directed to this enterprise.

GLEE CLUBS.

Last year Lawrence had a glee club of which any institution might be proud. It was received with enthusiasm wherever concerts were given. In Milwaukee some of the papers declared it was equal to the Yale Glee Club or the best that came from eastern institutions. The prospects are that the organization will be even more efficient this year than last, as we have many of the same singers and some strong additions have been gained from new comers. Prof. William Harper will act as director of the club as he did last year. Practice work has already begun and engagements are being listed. The Glee Club is receiving additional training in that it is furnishing music for the Methodist church. It will be accompanied by Prof. Garnes and have other attractive features. Those desiring its services should communicate with Mr. Victor Cassidy, the manager.

Besides the Boys' Glee Club we have organized a Girls' Glee Club which will consist of over thirty members and will give concerts in various cities. While this is a new organization the talent contained in it is exceptionally good. Training is being given by Prof. Harper, and Mrs. J. F. Garnes, who is teaching in our School of Expression and has an exceptional reputation as a public reader, will accompany the club. The selections are excellent and we are sure that the Girls' Glee Club will make a great

success. Present indications are that it will be equally popular with the men's club. The manager is Leslie Newton and any one wishing a concert from this organization can address him concerning terms.

SELF-GOVERNMENT AT ORMSBY.

Beginning with the present year we have introduced a system of self-government in our girls' dormitory, Ormsby Hall. Previously the Hall has been under the control of a Dean assisted by teachers on each floor. It was felt that much would be gained by placing the young women on their own responsibility, as the best way to develop character is through the participation in authority rather than by having it imposed. The system of self-government is now largely in use throughout the women's colleges of the country and in many co-educational institutions. It is proving a success, as the dormitories are usually better governed than under the old plan. In our organization authority is vested in a counsel composed of the presidents of the three dormitories, a vice president, chairmen of the off-campus committee, and four members selected at large. The resident teachers constitute an advisory committee. The various dormitories are districted and placed under proctors. Rules and regulations governing the halls have been adopted by the residents and are enforced by the officers above mentioned.

While the change from the previous system is somewhat disturbing and it takes some time for the inmates of the dormitories to become accustomed to the new order of things, there is every indication that it will prove a success. The system commends itself to the judgment of the students and no inconsiderable number are enthusiastic over its benefits; others are somewhat critical as would be supposed, but there is every promise that the new system will become generally popular and prove decidedly efficient.

HONOR SYSTEM.

The faculty has adopted the Honor System in quizzes and examinations. This plan means that instead of the teachers being present in the recitation rooms to watch the students in their test work, they place them upon their honor and are free to remain or leave the room as they choose. The student is simply required in concluding his paper to sign his name to a statement that in the writing of it he has neither given nor received aid of any kind. The theory underlying the Honor System is that students will be more conscientious when trusted than when they are watched. There seems to be that in a boy which leads him to feel when he is under surveillance that he is at liberty to get the better of his

teacher if he can. The relations are not those of mutual trust but rather of suspicion. A student, therefore, does not feel the responsibility for that strict integrity which should characterize his work which he does when he is placed upon his honor as a gentleman. This system has worked well in many places and we believe it will tend to do away with the growing evil of cheating in quizzes and examinations. Authority is vested in a student committee, and if persons are known to have abused the trust imposed in them, this committee investigates the case, sifts the evidence, and pronounces judgment upon the offender. In most schools the sentence is either suspension for the rest of the year or permanent expulsion.

STUDENT COUNCIL.

The plan of student participation in college government is growing everywhere. It is thought that young men and women of college age are sufficiently matured to be given responsibility, and that they will grow in earnestness and strength by reason of this trust. Heretofore the plan has been to rule by law and external authority, this being vested, of course, in the faculty. While institutions have been well controlled under this method, it is a question whether the moral strength and manhood and womanhood of the students have been as rapidly matured as they would have been under the system which is now suggested. This has led the authorities of Lawrence to begin the plan of student co-operation, the first step being the establishment of what we have named the Student Council. This will be composed of four Seniors, three Juniors, two Sophomores and one Freshman, together with the president of the University Club, and three other members. Through this organization it is expected that student opinion and desire will be conveyed to the president and faculty. The council will have charge of various matters which will be referred to it, such as the conducting of the Honor System, the management of All College Day, and such other matters as the administrative officers of the institution may determine. It is believed that the plan will bring students and faculty closer together and that the benefits derived will be manifold.

NEW CATALOGUE.

The Catalogue for the year 1908-09 has gone to the printer. It will be some days before it is ready for distribution, but the names of persons interested, and especially prospective students, are earnestly solicited. Any one who has in mind any person who may desire to continue his education in college will confer a favor by dropping a postal to the office giving the individual's

name and address. The new Catalogue will have in it some marked changes. It has been entirely re-written and the material has been considerably re-arranged. New features have been introduced and the latest plans of the college are indicated. The courses also have been considerably altered. Some departments are much strengthened and in others new courses have been introduced. As already suggested, this catalogue will be sent free on application.

HONORS AND SCHOLARSHIP.

A plan has been adopted by the faculty to introduce a system of honors in our scholastic work. Those who have maintained certain standards of scholarship will be graduated as honor students. The particular designation given them indicating the excellence of the grade which they have attained.

Besides this a system of departmental honors has been introduced. Students can enter in a department as a candidate for honors by making application during their Sophomore year. In order to be accepted they must have received a grade of "A" in all work then done in the particular department, and not be below "B" in other work. A student who is a candidate for departmental honors will have certain privileges granted to him as, freedom from examinations in the subjects taken in the department. Especial work will be assigned him and some special privileges and opportunities afforded. He will receive special recognition at the Commencement at which he graduates. His name will also be printed in the catalogue in connection with the honor which he has taken.

It is believed that these measures will do much to stimulate scholarship and help lift the scholastic standing of the institution.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Lawrence has long done most excellent work in the preparation of teachers. From the beginning of the institution's history it has sent into the public schools large numbers of graduates and of persons who have studied for a few years without finishing their course. It has upon its honor list presidents and professors of colleges and universities, presidents of normal schools, professors of Theological institutions and a large number of principals and teachers in high and graded schools. It is a matter of interest to note in statistics which have been gathered concerning the nearly 500 high school teachers who the present year have received their first appointment to teach in Wisconsin high schools, Lawrence has contributed the fourth largest number out

of the seventy-one institutions from which these teachers come. Only one normal school in the state, and no college, contributed as many teachers as did our institution. Doubtless this work will continue increasingly in the coming years. It has therefore been thought desirable to strengthen the Department of Education. Several new courses have been organized. The reputation of Lawrence graduates and the eagerness with which they are sought by school boards, emphasizes the value of such training as we are giving for the preparation of teachers. Those who are looking to the calling will do well to remember that graduates of Lawrence receive state certificates for life in Wisconsin and also in many other states. Our elective system makes it possible for students to specialize and receive an extensive preparation for teaching a particular subject such as is not possible in a normal school. While normals are excellent for those who desire to do grade work, we believe the college offers superior advantages for those who expect to fill positions in high schools and academies.

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN.

For a couple of years the Colleges of Wisconsin, the State University accepted, have had an organization for the control of athletics. Representatives from the institutions interested met in conference and drew up a series of regulations which accomplished much good and, as far as we know, were faithfully adhered to.

Last winter the students of Beloit College, not being satisfied with the rule governing special coaches, employed a man to give them training in Basket Ball. The authorities of the institution realizing that this was a breach of contract, and not being able to get the students to stand by the accepted regulations, withdrew from the association. This led to a subsequent conference to see if some amendments to the regulations could not be made which would be acceptable to Beloit and keep the Association intact. After considerable conference it was thought that a new organization had better be effected and a new system of rules and regulations adopted. Representatives of the various institutions had several meetings but were not able to agree upon some matters which were regarded as essential. The result was that when the athletic season opened the present year the situation was in confusion, the different institutions scarcely knowing what regulations they were to play under. The president of Lawrence urged that a meeting be held at once to settle upon matters in dispute. Consequently a conference was held in Milwaukee a couple of weeks after the beginning of our fall semester. To the disappointments of the institutions in the previous compact, neither Beloit nor Marquette had representatives pres-

ent. The four colleges represented drew up a Constitution and certain rules which were to be submitted to the various institutions. The faculty of Lawrence considered them but did not accept them as drawn. Certain marked modifications were made and then they were adopted, these modifications being sent to the Secretary to be passed around to the other colleges to be voted upon. We understand that Carroll College did the same. Northwestern at Watertown adopted the rules with some exceptions. For some reason no report was received concerning the action the other institutions had taken on the adoption of the rules in any form with the single exception that the faculty of Ripon notified us that they had accepted the rules as passed in Milwaukee. There was, however, in the constitution a statement that if two-thirds of the colleges adopted the rules they should be binding on all and if no notice was received within thirty days, it would be taken for granted they had been adopted. However, they were not adopted under this constitutional provision since both Lawrence and Carroll, and perhaps Northwestern, (although we are not informed), notified the Secretary that the rules had been modified by their faculties and these modifications should have been sent forth to be voted upon by the institutions concerned. The situation therefore is that at the present time the rules and regulations of this conference have not been accepted by certain of the colleges concerned; Ripon being the only institution that claims to be acting under them. It is because of this that certain difficulties have arisen between institutions in the conference which are to be regretted. The whole matter largely rests in the understanding about the binding character of the regulations of the last Milwaukee Conference. All the institutions doubtless have acted in good faith but their faculties have seen things in a different way and with a different understanding of the situation.

RIPON AND LAWRENCE ATHLETIC DISPUTE.

We do not ordinarily feel that published reference should be made to difficulties which arise between institutions of learning and would not touch upon the subject here under discussion if so much had not been said in the public press and if the authorities of Ripon College had not seen fit to resort to the procedure, unprecedented, we think, among colleges of standing, of issuing a bulletin, and distributing it quite universally, upon the difficulty which arose over a scheduled game of football between the institutions. We do not wish to do more in this article than simply state the facts as far as the attitude of Lawrence was concerned. The particular difficulty grew out of the question as to whether Mr. Bowen, a student at Lawrence who had been a member of the Carlisle team, should be allowed to play in the game

with Ripon. The published bulletin implies, if it does not directly state, that Mr. Bowen was brought here for athletic purposes. This implication is incorrect. Mr. Bowen was associated with our athletic director, Mr. Graves, in the Chautauqua school of physical culture two years ago. They became intimate friends and Mr. Bowen considered entering Lawrence at that time. However, opportunities came to him to remain at Carlisle where he had graduated in 1906 and take work at another school called Conway Hall. In the summer he corresponded about entering here in preparation for a course in forestry which he desires to take. He was expected to reach the institution by the time of our opening but changed his plans and went to another school. We heard no more about him until unexpectedly a letter was received stating that he was not very well satisfied as the course in forestry had not yet been introduced and that he would like to begin his work at Lawrence if it was not too late. He was told that he could probably make up what he had missed and immediately came on and enrolled as a member of the Freshman class. There was no understanding that he was to play upon the football team, nor was he induced to come here to do so, nor were financial offers made him. What led him to select Lawrence was the fact that Dr. Seaver, head of the Chautauqua School of Physical Culture told him he would credit our work in gymnastics and he could graduate thus at Chautauqua next summer.

A week or two before the game with Ripon the question concerning what rules we were under, arose. This led to some correspondence with Ripon and a question concerning Mr. Bowen's eligibility to play on the Lawrence team was raised. Certain statements were submitted which had been gathered by the authorities of Ripon to support its contention that he was ineligible. The faculty at Lawrence gave careful consideration to the representations, and it is but just to say, was divided in its opinion upon the merits of the case, at first voting not to play him, rather than have difficulty over the matter raised. It was clearly recognized both by Ripon and Lawrence that according to the rules of the minor Wisconsin colleges, Mr. Bowen was not ineligible; but it was found that the Western Athletic Association had passed an opinion that Carlisle, though a preparatory school, should be regarded as a college for athletic purposes. If this were done Mr. Bowen would be ineligible in the Western Association under the rule that a student can not play more than four years on a college team. At the same time it was learned from Walter Camp, the best authority in the country, that it was a question which individual institutions had to decide. Some colleges held that Carlisle men were eligible and had them upon their teams, and others held that they were ineligible. We are informed that at the present time there are Carlisle men playing in some of the most respected institutions of the country such as

Dickenson, Pennsylvania, and other noted universities. The question therefore involved was one of judgment as to what was proper in the particular case. By the rules Ripon and Lawrence were playing under, Mr. Bowen was eligible, but in the opinion of many institutions, though not all, he would be considered as having filled out his term of possible service on a team. The students at Lawrence took a strong stand in favor of Mr. Bowen. Finally in a faculty meeting at which not more than a third were present and by a majority of one, it was voted to play Mr. Bowen. Subsequently a committee of the faculty met representatives of Ripon and offered to arbitrate the matter submitting the question of the eligibility of this man to the judgment of the presidents of the other institutions in the Association of Wisconsin Colleges, the eligibility to be considered upon the basis of the rules and regulations governing the Wisconsin colleges. This offer was rejected and therefore the game was cancelled. We state the plain facts, believing that both institutions acted conscientiously in the case and only insist that it was not a case of corrupt athletics, but simply one where there was no rule in the Association of Wisconsin Colleges, new or old, which would settle the matter. The only thing we regret is that this unfortunate incident occurred and that it should have been seized upon as an opportunity for advertising purposes.

It might be added that last year a case occurred almost exactly parallel to that of this year, and Ripon took the opposite position. Under the rule for migrants in the Western Athletic Association and also the Association of Wisconsin Colleges, a student cannot leave one institution and take part in athletics in another until he has been a student in the latter institution one year. A student came to Ripon from Naperville and was put on the Ripon team. Lawrence raised the question of his eligibility. Ripon took the ground that the rule in the Association of Wisconsin Colleges only effected students coming from those colleges. It seized upon a literal interpretation and established the precedent for Lawrence in the present case.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The Conservatory of Music has this year made a fine gain under the efficient management of Prof. Wm. Harper. A strong faculty of seven persons was gathered during the summer and all are doing efficient work. The enrollment of students has steadily increased and is now double what it was at any time last year. Indications are that students will be coming in constantly throughout the year, as the work being private, they can begin at any time. Much has been done to popularize the conservatory and bring it to the attention of the people. The students recitals which are given every two weeks well represent the progress

which pupils are making. The series of artists' concerts has called general attention to the Conservatory. The first number by Mr. Bisham of New York, one of the most celebrated artists in America, won a reputation for the course and assured its success. Distinguished names on the concert list make it certain that subsequent concerts will sustain the reputation of the first. With the advertising which will come to the department by the work of the Glee Clubs, we can see no reason why the Conservatory of Lawrence shall not grow into commanding influence. The presence of musicians of such exceptional talent as Mr. Wm. Harper and Mr. Adams-Buell have given the Conservatory a reputation which is bearing fruit and will continue to do so. Any one who knows of any persons desiring the very best advantages in music will confer a favor by sending their names to the director of the Conservatory.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

There is nothing in which the public is more interested than in high standards of professional education. When a professional man is employed, interests are committed to him which all desire to be most efficiently executed. No man can be too well prepared to handle matters of moment and importance. This means that professional men should have the very best training and equipment, but as a matter of fact, in the past, this has often not been the case. In the first place young men have been permitted to enter professional schools without anything like adequate preparation, and in the second place these institutions have had meagre equipment, low standards and poor ideals of educational work.

Pressure has been brought to bear upon them by state legislatures and educational organizations and the result has been a toning up all along the line. However, not nearly as much has been accomplished as must be if the interests of the public are to be safeguarded. Realizing this the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation at their last meeting in November, appropriated \$18,000 to conduct an investigation on the standards of work of graduate, medical, theological and law schools in the United States. Unquestionable this investigation will reveal matters of a very serious nature. It will show that thousands of young men are going forth to practice upon the public who are inadequately trained for their high responsibility. This will occasion pressure to be brought upon these institutions which we trust will lead either to the discontinuance or building up of the inefficient and the hearty support of those which are doing good and honorable work. We think it will probably assist in the movement now begun by other educational organizations to get professional schools to require at least two years of college preparation for

entrance upon their work. No young man should think of entering an engineering, or law, or medical school, who has not had at least two years' work above the high school. Teachers should advise their pupils earnestly not to make the mistake of building the professional structure on an insecure foundation. We believe that the time is rapidly approaching when professional men of the United States will be prepared to render much more efficient service than has hitherto been the case.

COLLEGE REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

The greatest diversity has prevailed throughout the United States in the requirements for admission to college. In the south students have been admitted to the Freshman class in many institutions who would not be above one or two years in a good Wisconsin high school. In the north some colleges have had the number of units required for admission as low as ten and eleven and others as high as sixteen. The Carnegie Foundation, when it was organized, set the standard as fourteen units for any institution it would admit to its benefits. Only one college in the South could come up to these requirements and very many in the North fell short of them. Lawrence was admitted without modification of its standards. Since this action of the Carnegie Foundation, a great many colleges both north and south have advanced their admission requirements. Very many have now come up to the fourteen unit standard and others have advanced to require fifteen units. In the last report of President Pritchett fifty-eight institutions are reported as having increased their entrance requirements during the past year. This is a fine testimony to the work the Carnegie Foundation is doing in stimulating higher education to more efficient work. Its president reports that during the past year more than five hundred colleges have been corresponded with on the subject of entrance requirements; and that as a result of the work not only have colleges increased their standards of work, but high schools have been greatly effected and stimulated. It will not be long before most of the institutions, of creditable standing, have common admission requirements and exact common standards of work.

RATHER A CROWD THAN A COLLEGE

A contemporary observes:

"The state universities almost everywhere are growing to such an extent, that they threaten to undo the very purpose for which they exist—education.

"It becomes a hard matter to maintain discipline, to any extent, over thousands of young men and young women, who,

full of ardent ambition and life, are flocking to the great educational centers. The advantage there sought, namely, contact with truly great teachers of reputation, is more than counter-balanced by the practical certainty that the size of the classes will forbid all personal touch with these great teachers and will compel the student to learn from a tutor.

"This hallucination of seeking 'great teachers' is therefore usually early dispelled in the university experience of the student.

"The numbers are too vast and the danger of this multitudinous herding of young men and women together is beginning to worry the heads of these institutions themselves."

President Angell of the University of Michigan is quoted as saying:

"I am inclined to think that most of the state universities are suffering excessive attendance. It is apparent to me that one of the greatest problems before the universities of the nation during the next twenty years will be how to administer these rapidly growing institutions properly."

The Chicago Record-Herald says:

"The day of the smaller college is coming again. Of course the special inducements offered by state universities as public institutions will always make them popular, but may there not be some relief because of the preference which many people now express for small colleges? The country has scores of these colleges, and not a few of them enjoy an excellent reputation. They can give as fine a discipline as any of the larger institutions, have the advantage of bringing faculty and students close together and are freer from distractions than the big rivals.
* * * A professor in one of those vast state institutions told us some time ago that he would never entrust his son to it for training. To our question as to the ground for this strange remark, he said oracularly: 'The gains are too little and the possible losses too great. I prefer the smaller college.'"

LAWRENCE NEWS.

A Girls' Glee Club has been organized which has great promise of success.

The literary societies have taken on new life the present school year.

The students in the Academy recently took a hay-rack ride to Menasha which consummated in a banquet at the Menasha Hotel.

Le Roy Kuehn of Kaukauna, a member of the Freshman class, was selected as Democrat nominee for sheriff of Outagamie County to fill the vacancy on the ticket caused by the death of his father.

Dr. W. S. Naylor entertained the students who were in the city, at his home on the evening before Thanksgiving.

Delta Iota fraternity recently entertained friends at a dinner at the Golf Club.

Mr. John Kendall, a student of the Freshman class, delivered several campaign speeches for the Democrat party during the campaign.

The Artists Series Course gave its second number December 15th. Mr. Earnest Schelling, one of the greatest pianists before the public, was the attraction. The Conservatory of Music is rapidly increasing its enrollment. At the present time there are twice as many matriculations as a year ago.

Prof. Judson Rosebush is expected home shortly after the beginning of the new year. He will have charge of the classes in Economics the second semester.

A Lawrence reunion and banquet was held in New York November 19th. There was a goodly company present. Speeches were delivered and a generally good time enjoyed.

The Annual Alumni banquet held in Milwaukee at the time of the State Teachers' Association, was this year especially successful. Some ninety-five were present. Dr. E. C. Updike of Madison acted as toastmaster. Toasts were delivered by Theobald Otjen, O. T. Williams, and J. S. Reeve. Prof. Wm. Harper and Miss Ina Miller furnished the music.

The College Orchestra has been organized and is composed of about fifteen students. There is every prospect of its being an exceptionally good organization as the talent is promising. Student recitals are given every two weeks at the Conservatory.

COLLEGE NEWS.

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, is mentioned as a possible successor to President Angell of the University of Michigan.

President Charles Eliot, who for forty-one years has been the president of Harvard University, has resigned. He will be given a pension of \$4,000 a year by the Carnegie Foundation.

Washington University at St. Louis, has been given \$250,000 towards an endowment fund of one million dollars which the institution is seeking to raise. The benefactor is Robert S. Brookings, president of the board of trustees.

President Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell University, was elected president of the National Association of State Universities at its last meeting.

Berea College has lost the legal fight it has been conducting, the Supreme Court of the United States deciding that co-education of the black and white races is illegal. Effort will now be made to develop a distinct department for colored students. Andrew Carnegie, and other benevolent men, are giving heavily for the purpose.

President Shanklin of the Upper Iowa University, has been elected president of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. This institution is the oldest in Methodism and has for more than twenty-five years been presided over by Bradford P. Raymond, former president of Lawrence.

Mr. W. A. Radkin of Tarkio, Mo., has just offered Missouri Wesleyan University \$25,000 on condition that the present indebtedness on the institution be paid and \$100,000 secured for endowment.

On November 15th Dr. Robert P. Smith was installed president of Kansas Wesleyan University and at the same time the cornerstone of the new Carnegie Science Hall was laid.

The University of Denver is building a new Chapel which is to cost \$40,000. The excavation is completed and the walls are up to the height of the first windows. The subscription for the building is not yet completed but money is coming in rapidly.

Prof. Charles Wesley Rishell, Dean of the Theological Department of Boston University, is dead. His successor has not been elected.

John Burnam Brown of Ipswich, Mass., has left a million dollars to found an institution for the training of men and women in business.

Chicago is to have a new university. The Illinois College of Law, Bennett Medical College, Jefferson Park College of Pharmacy, Jefferson Park Hospital Training School for Nurses, Jefferson Park Musical Institution, and the Brooks Classical School, has consolidated for this purpose. An effort is to be made to secure a large fund for endowment.

Mr. James A. Patton of Evanston, has added \$50,000 to his previous gift of \$150,000 for a gymnasium at Northwestern University. It will be one of the greatest buildings of the kind in the country and is already in process of erection.

Mr. George F. Parkman of Boston has left legacies amounting to over a million dollars for public causes. Harvard University and other institutions are handsomely remembered.

The will of Henry J. Braker provides a bequest of \$500,000 for Tuft's College. With this fund a school of finance and accounts is to be established. The will also leaves one million dollars for founding a Braker Memorial House.

Dartmouth College has just put up a new \$100,000 dormitory which will accommodate 107 men. This institution now operates eighteen dormitories. The growth of Dartmouth during the past few years has been remarkable.

The last treasurer's report of Harvard University shows that the invested funds of the institution lack but \$22,000 of reaching twenty million. The university has recently received some very large gifts.